









## Intimations.

121 Hong Kong, 24th October, 1955.



## Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

**CHAMPAGNE**  
DE  
**ST. MARCEAUX**  
& Co.

REIMS

1898 VINTAGE

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.

PER CASE 12/1 BOTS .....\$48.00

" " 24/1 " ..... 50.00

**THIS CHAMPAGNE** is a First-Class  
Wine and is supplied to all the Leading  
Hotels and Restaurants throughout London.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications for publication in  
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be  
addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and  
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and  
Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed  
to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for  
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$30 per annum  
WEEKLY—\$12 per annum  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is  
accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an  
additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.  
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the  
world is 50 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty  
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1906.

JAPAN'S REBUFF IN CALIFORNIA.

A new phase of parochial prejudice in America is revealed by a Reuter's despatch, stating that Japan is indignant at the attitude of California, which is resolved to exclude Japanese children from the schools of that State. In last evening's issue we quoted a vernacular journal which said that, in view of the proposal to exclude Japanese students from attending Californian colleges, the people of Japan were seriously considering the advisability of following China's example of retaliation by boycotting goods of American manufacture. It is surprising that America, or any section of the enlightened United States, should favour any suggestion to withhold from children and students the advantages of a sound, modern education. In the Eastern States it is stated that the news of California's intention was received with amazement, which indicates that the mass of the people are totally at variance with the proposal, but it is melancholy to think that the Pacific slope should be ruled by a handful of bigots and paid agitators who are probably themselves deficient in the very qualities which the Japanese possess and demand as a right. There is none who denounces education so fiercely as the uneducated, and none so opposed to the educational advancement of the young as he who has won a spurious reputation by virtue of bullying and sharp practice. Of course the attempt for we do not suppose it is an accomplished fact—to debar Japanese children from the Californian schools is a semi-political move, which may gain a measure of support from the support-

ers of the Democratic ticket in the Western States. The elections are at hand and it is an admitted fact that the Democrats are woefully lacking in a platform which will appeal to the people, and secure the overthrow of the Republicans. But it is hardly conceivable that Mr. W. J. Bryan, the chief exponent of Democratic principles, will countenance such a retrograde step as the exclusion of alien children from the schools, which are the boast, and rightly so, of California. Were it simply question of denying entrance to Japanese labourers to American soil we could understand the attitude of the West, for the workmen's unions are all-powerful, but this is a case where children and students seeking to advance their studies are concerned. In the case of the Chinese, President Roosevelt explicitly said that the Exclusion Act was not aimed at bona-fide merchants, travellers or students, but against the riff-raff of China's population, who would enter into competition with the labouring class of the Republic. Here, however, we find California going to greater lengths in proposing to prevent the children of Japanese parents—children presumably born in America—obtaining even the rudiments of education. It is a dangerous policy on which California has embarked. To begin with, the great bulk of American exports to the Orient are despatched through Californian ports, and should Japan declare a universal boycott of American goods the trade of the United States would be seriously embarrassed. The wise-acts and quidnuncs of California may point to China and argue that the boycott instituted by the Chinese against articles of American manufacture completely failed in its object, submitting the trade returns in support of their contention. The boycott in China is not dead but dormant. Should Japan determine to ostracise American products, her people will show as determined and united a front as they displayed against the Russians in Manchuria, and, what is more, her moral influence and stern example will reinvigorate the Chinese boycotters, so that the entire markets of the Far East will be closed to the exporters not of California alone but of the United States, for it would be impossible to discriminate between the products of any individual State of the Republic. At the present time, when commercial houses and trade journals in the United States are congratulating themselves on the rapid advancement of American interests in the Orient it would be the height of folly to throw to the winds all that has been achieved, at the whim of a few ignorant demagogues. It is difficult to believe that the financial potentates of Western America will support the movement to exclude Japanese children from the Californian schools. As they say in the States: "Money talks," and if the contributors to the party funds hold aloof the proposition will die a natural death, for a political campaign cannot be pursued without an overflowing exchequer, and that is only possible when the business magnates are hand in glove with the proletariat. It will be a bad day for commercial America if the hebeasts of the so-called protectionists who would prohibit the education of Japanese children are followed to the letter, for it is certain that Japan will not take the rebuff lying down. Let us hope that wiser counsels will prevail, and that those who seem to fear a yellow invasion may be led to see the error of their ways.

THE CHINESE SLAVE TRADE.

Whether the detective department of the Straits Settlements is quite as active as it should be in rescuing deluded Chinamen from the bonds of slavery seems to be a very doubtful point. Day after day the Hongkong police prosecute Chinese procurers who by some specious statements of worldly wealth have managed to induce unsophisticated farmers to leave the land and come to Hongkong, their ultimate object being to sell the simpletons as slaves to certain gangs in Singapore. The story told in the Hongkong Courts is so common that it might almost be stereotyped. The country Chinaman who has never been beyond the limits of his own cabbage patch, is visited by a plausible scamp, who has the gift of imagination and the tongue of the serpent. He is told what a fool he is to remain in the interior toiling and moiling for a bare pittance when comfort and riches are to be found within a day's journey of his makeshift. The idea is allowed to percolate through the brain of the yokel, the wily stranger stimulating his mind with visions of life in the great cities of Hongkong and Singapore. Finally, the country bumpkin asks the vital question and the fish is caught. He is to be a cook, mayhap, at \$2 a month, although he has never cooked anything but rice in his life; or he may be a comrade although he has never a penny to his name—but the Europeans who are to engage his services, who are, indeed, frantically calling for him, are easily imposed upon. The imposter will relate tales of how coolies have landed in Hongkong with nothing but what they stand in and are now the supreme rulers of the Colony. Even-

tually the farmer decides to accompany his benefactor to Hongkong, and the bargain is clinched with a few cents, which the Peter Simple jingles in his pocket in supreme happiness. When he arrives in Hongkong, he fancies himself in the land of luxury. Meanwhile, the procurer, who is as often a boarding-house keeper as not, is quietly making arrangements to ship his capture off to the Straits Settlements, where the victim can be sold to an agent there for a matter of \$200 or more. The police here do their best to frustrate the scheme and manage frequently to bring the scamp to justice, but for one arrest it is probable half-a-dozen escape. The farmer is sold into slavery pure and simple. Of course, as we all know, slavery does not exist under the British flag, but, nevertheless, that poor Chinese farmer is as much the property of his new master in the Straits as any barbarian was in the days of the Caesar. Once in the toils he dare not complain; indeed, he does not know how to make his position known. The police, he is led to believe, are his mortal enemies, to be avoided as one would avoid the plague. The point is that the headquarters of the gang which operates in human flesh is in the Straits Settlements, that is to say, in Singapore. Yet how rarely do we read of a case where the bonded helot is rescued from his servitude. It should be easier for the police of Singapore to discover what is taking place than the police of Hongkong, because they have the advantage of ransacking the arriving vessels before the coolies are disembarked. It has to be remembered that these slaves are carefully instructed in the answers they are to give to the police when interrogated, but a little patient investigation would, we fully believe, reveal many a case of hardship which to-day passes unheeded. It will be satisfactory, then, to read that the detective staff of Singapore in the future is more successful than it appears to be at present in saving ignorant Chinese coolies from a lifetime of misery unrelieved by the hope of freedom or the acquisition of a competence. The efforts of the Hongkong police, supplemented by the vigorous action of the Singapore police, would soon exterminate the procurers and agents who at present make fortunes out of the traffic in the bodies of their compatriots.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 26th September was delivered in London on the 24th inst.

THE H. T. Souden with the 3rd Middlesex Regiment left Singapore on 23rd October, and may be expected here at daylight on the 30th inst.

A MARINE Court of Inquiry is to be held early next week into the cause of the outbreak of the fire which caused so much loss of life and property on the s.s. *Honkoku*, at her wharf, on the morning of Sunday, the 14th inst.

TO-NIGHT, at the Union Church Literary Club, Dr. Amos N. Wilder, Consul-General for America, will deliver a lecture on "David Henry Thoreau," which will commence at 9 p.m. prompt. It is hoped a large number will be present.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries, on private affairs, has been granted to the undermentioned officers:—2nd Royal West Kent Regiment: Lieut. C. W. Case-Morris, from 3rd November to 20th November, and Lieut. N. J. Whitey, from 3rd November to 20th November.

THE police at Aberdeen boarded a fishing junk in Aberdeen bay shortly after she had dropped her mud hooks yesterday evening, on return from a fishing trip, and arrested two men, including the skipper, after they had searched the junk. They were taken ashore and charged with being in possession of eight pounds of dynamite fuse without a police permit. The fishermen admitted the charge at the Police Court this morning, and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz fined them \$15 each.

A SALVAGE party of divers from the Naval Department is at present engaged in inspecting the sunken junk and other wrecks about the harbour, with a view to discover which can be and are worth salvaging, while the Harbour authorities have contracted with a Chinese syndicate to do the work of raising such as are worth the time and labour. The others which may be considered not worth salvaging will be blown up, to clear the harbour channels, unless previously taken up and removed by their owners.

WE hear that Mr. Geo. A. Caldwell is shortly proceeding home on six months' sick leave. While the numerous friends of Mr. Caldwell will regret the cause of Mr. Caldwell's absence from the Colony, we feel certain all will join in the wish that he will have a pleasant voyage to the home country where we hope he will speedily be restored to health. Mr. Caldwell's genial presence in the social circles this winter is surely to be missed. We understand that he leaves by the s.s. *Alva Maru* on the 31st inst.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Colonel Darling, K.C. (Commanding the Troops), Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Captain F. J. Buley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. W. Nathan (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.H.C., Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

ANSEKT.  
Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley, K.C. (Attorney General), and Hon. Mr. Edward Osborne.

MINUTES.  
The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

REPORT.  
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Report by the Examiners on Queen's College.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.  
The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 78 to 83.

His Excellency the Governor said:—Financial Minute number 78 for \$1,942 is an amount for four boats lost at sea in the typhoon of 18th September and also for 22 magazines which have been borrowed from the Ordnance Department, and 1,792 blank cartridges which were lost at Gap Rock in the storm of 28th and 29th September. Financial Minute number 79 for \$140 is for renting accommodation, to take the place of a matshed, that had temporarily to be used as a mortuary on Praya East. Financial Minute number 80 explains itself. Financial Minute number 81 is for \$5,500 account of the hire of a launch for the Health Officer of the Port while his own launch was under repair. Financial Minute No. 82 for \$14,000 is for taking down the evidence commission before the Public Buildings Commission and for providing copies of that evidence for the consideration of members of the Commission. The amount is a very large one, but it is in accordance with the lowest tender which was submitted to the Government for this work. We trust that the cost to the Government in money and to the members of the Commission in labour will be repaid by the valuable report of the Commission when it is produced. Financial Minute number 83 for \$10,000 is an account of various works which had to be undertaken by the Sanitary Department in connection with the typhoon. The principal sums are \$1,438 for repairs to the matsheds; 700 for repairs to dust cans; \$2,300 repairs to Blake Piers; \$598 repairs to cemeteries; and \$350 incidental expenses. It is proposed by the Colonial Secretary and seconded by the Colonial Treasurer that the Financial Minutes be referred to the Finance Committee.

Agreed unanimously.

NEW SANITARY BYE-LAW.

The Colonial Secretary moved the adoption of a new bye-law with reference to the measurement of graves, which had been passed by the Sanitary Board.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was adopted.

WORKMEN'S CARS.

The Colonial Secretary:—By Your Excellency's directions I beg to postpone the consideration of the resolution which stands in the name of the Hon. Attorney General till next meeting of Council. The resolution was as follows:—"Resolved that the resolutions regarding the running of Workmen's Cars by the Hongkong Tramway Electric Company, Limited, passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st day of June, 1906, be rescinded as from to-day."

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the motion was passed.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

TRADE MARKS BILL, WITHDRAWN.

The Colonial Secretary in the absence of the Attorney-General begged leave to withdraw his motion for the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Trade Marks.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

His Excellency the Governor said: This Bill has not met with the approval of the legal profession and we think it well to withdraw it for further consideration.

Agreed unanimously.

MERCHANT SHIPPING AMENDMENT BILL.

The Colonial Secretary in the absence of the Attorney-General moved that the Council go into committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, an for other purposes. The Bill was already in Committee but as there were one or two alterations that seemed to be desirable to make he moved that the Bill be recommitted.

The Bill passed through Committee with some slight amendments.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary seconded by the Colonial Treasurer the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday next at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council. The Colonial Secretary presiding.

It was unanimously agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSE.

A sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, for the following items:—Harbour Office—Other charges—New boats, \$220; Lighthouse—Gap Rock lighthouse—Other charges—Gunpowder charges and tubes for log signalling guns, \$1,222—Total \$1,942.

TYPHOON EXPENSES.

A sum of one hundred and ten dollars in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department—Other charges, typhoon expenses.

MAGISTRACY EXPENSES.

A sum of one hundred and thirty dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, Magistracy—Other charges, for the following items:—Advertising meetings of Justices of the Peace \$50; New Territory—Incidental expenses \$63—Total \$113.

LAUNCH EXPENSES.

A sum of four hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote, Medical Departments, typhoon expenses.—Hire of launch for Health Officer of Port.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION.

A sum of fourteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission.

FURTHER TYPHOON EXPENSES.

A sum of six thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department, typhoon expenses.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

GUA DING AGAINST REBELS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th October.

It is reported that the Viceroy here has received an Imperial telegraphic despatch from Peking instructing him to keep a sharp lookout and to take immediate steps as a precaution against revolutionary actions, attempted by certain rebels. It is believed that this class of people is now rapidly spreading throughout the whole of the Empire, especially in the coastal ports. These men are attempting to induce officials and military students to join them and are endeavouring to send arms and ammunition into the interior. The Viceroy has accordingly given all necessary instructions to the police and military officials, requesting them to pay special attention to the Imperial order.

RAILWAY MATERIALS.

The Yuet-han Railway Company proposes to establish a machine shop, so that they themselves may be able to supply their own railway materials, and get their repairs to machinery, etc. done in their own establishment. A large piece of land, suitable for this purpose, opposite to Wongsha, has been selected as a site for the buildings. The Company has appointed a committee to make all arrangements and to inspect the proposed site, and if suitable for the purpose, to purchase the land from its owner.

NAMHOI GAOL.

On the 21st instant work was commenced upon the construction of the Namhoi Gaol. It is to be a three-storey building and the cost is estimated at \$11,000. At the present time there are over two hundred prisoners in the old Namhoi Prison. The Namhoi Magistrate has decided to abolish corporal punishment, and in such cases to exact a fine instead. In cases of long imprisonment, the prisoner is to be put to whatever trade he has been accustomed to follow. An industrial institution has also been established in connection with the Namhoi prison.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

JAPANESE ENGINEER ESTIMATES THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

[From a Correspondent.]

Information has been received to the effect that Wong Chui Ping, the vice-president of the Yuet-han Railway Company, asked a Japanese engineer, employed under the Swatow Railway Association, to visit Canton with a view to furnishing an estimate of the cost of constructing the line to Hankow. The Japanese was offered \$700, with all expenses for his trouble. He accepted and in order to get the work done as quickly as possible he engaged an assistant, the Railway Company allowing him an additional \$300. It is stated the work has now been finished and the Japanese engineer has returned to Swatow in order to be present at the opening of the Swatow line. Mr. Wong, who is also on the directorate of the Swatow railway, intends to proceed thither as soon as possible, when the \$1,000 will be handed over to the Japanese engineer. The money will be drawn from the three provinces—Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh—which are interested in the Canton-Hankow railway.

THE RIGHTS OF THE COMPANY.

For some time the people of Kwangsi have been contemplating the construction of a railway from the Kwai prefecture to Pakhoi, a small seaport in Kwangtung. They proposed to build the railway themselves and have no connection with other railway schemes. But the Yuet-han Railway Company have stepped in and memorialised the Viceroy on the subject. The Company declare that under a concession from the Board of Commerce they were granted the sole rights of constructing railways in the province of Kwangtung, with certain exceptions, and therefore the proposed railway to Pakhoi would be an infringement of their rights. Under bye-law 4 the Yuet-han Railway Company were granted the privilege claimed, the exceptions being the Kowloon-Canton, Canton-Whampoa, Chichow-Swatow, Sunning, and Canton-Macao railways, which were granted charters before the Yuet-han Company was started. The Viceroy is therefore asked to direct the Governor of Kwangsi to see that the rights of the Company are not interfered with by the promoters of the Kwai prefecture-Pakhoi line.

HOW EMPLOYEES ARE ENGAGED.

The chief engineer of the railway to Hankow, Mr. Kong, has been on a surveying tour over the route proposed to be taken by the railway. He made an extensive examination of the district, and was accompanied by a large number of assistants. It has become evident to the directors of the Railway Company that additional assistants are required. There is no lack of applicants, the offices of the company being literally bombarded by men either applying themselves or recommending others for a situation. The utmost care is being taken in the selection of the men. No recommendations or references are desired by Mr. Kong. He simply interrogates each candidate and forms his own opinion of the merits of the applicants. The questions are generally to the following effect:—"In what college were you educated?" "How long were you there?" "What do you know of railway engineering?" "Have you been engaged in railway surveying or construction work before?" "Any one failing to answer each of these questions promptly and without the slightest hesitation is 'plucked'."

THE CHINAMAN AND THE BUFFALOES.

A Chinaman appeared at Wuchow the other day and represented that he was the agent for a French firm which had commissioned him to purchase buffaloes. He managed to get a native together but was "help up" by the native Customs officers who inquired for whom he was purchasing the animals. The Chinaman said they were for a French firm, whereupon the Customs men took him to the native Court where he was told that no foreigners are allowed to purchase buffaloes—only bullocks and cows. The buffaloes were thereupon confiscated. It is believed that the Chinaman got the buffaloes under false pretences, because no French firm has yet come forward to claim the buffaloes.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

It is reported that the Chinese Minister in London has been in negotiation with Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the opium trade. An arrangement has been entered into that in ten years no opium will be exported to China from India, except the extracts required for medicinal purposes, and those in very limited quantities. The Chinese Minister, on the other hand, has agreed, on behalf of his Government, to the cultivation of the poppy plant will be discouraged, so that in ten years the poppy will be extinct in China.

## TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINESE FIELD MANOEUVRES.

GRAND SPECTACULAR ASSAULT.

INVADERS REPULSED BY VALIANT NORTHERNERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th October,

8.10 p.m.

The Chinese field manoeuvres culminated yesterday in a grand assault by the opposing forces.

The stage management of the display was excellent.

Eventually when the operations had concluded the umpires declared that the Northerners had triumphed over the invading army from the Yangtze.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

TO MEET AT CHANGCHUN NEXT MONTH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th October,

3.10 p.m.

The Russian and Japanese Commissioners, who have been appointed by their respective Governments to discover a *modus vivendi* with regard to the Manchurian Railway, will meet at Changchun on 7th November.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TYPHOON RELIEF FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Dear Sir,—The result of the entertainment given on 10th October for the benefit of the Typhoon Relief Fund, is as follows:—

Gross receipts by sale of Tickets.....\$1,394

Less Expenses, Wages, Coolie hire and cumsnays..... 39

\$1,355

and a cheque for this amount has been forwarded to Mr. H. R. Hunter, Treasurer of the Typhoon Relief Fund.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

E. A. ORMISTON.

Treasurer of Entertainment Committee.

Hongkong, 25th October.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

The case in which Francis Ward, Sanitary Inspector, was charged on five counts of accepting bribes from one Chan Taun, and on one of endeavouring to induce him to leave the Colony, so as not to be able to give evidence before the Commission now sitting, was resumed at the Criminal Sessions, to-day, his Honour the Chief Justice presiding.

After Counsel for the prosecution and defence had been heard his Honour summed up, and the jury by a majority of six to one returned a verdict of not guilty and the accused was discharged.

A FLIGHTY MILLIONAIRE.

PARTNERS WANT A SHARE.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd October.

The Namhoi Magistrate has received a despatch from Mr. Li Kwok Hsi, an ex-Taotal, of Yunnan, stating that in 1904 a Tatar man, and the Liwai Magistrate, named Cheung King Ling, each put \$20,000 together and established a commission merchants' business at Yunnan, called the Kwong Nam Cheung which did a big trade with Hongkong, chiefly in zinc. All the employees of the firm are relatives of Cheung. Not long ago he gave up the zinc business and went in for towing launches, to ply between Canton and Fatsan. Late he has given up this business also, and refuses to show any accounts to his partners. It is understood that he holds several mortgages on property of Chow Tung Shang, late of Canton and Hongkong, with whom he still has dealings, and Cheung now holds a very large sum of money supposed to be the partnership property, obtained from Cheung on the mortgage. There is also a Chinese banking business as well as several dwelling houses believed to be Chow Tung Shang's. The Magistrate is therefore requested to investigate the matter as speedily as possible.

ACCORDING to the *Malay Mail* Mr. Loké Yew, the millionaire, has gone to Singapore, whence he may proceed to Hongkong. He is accompanied by M. Petit. We understand Mr. Loké Yew is interesting himself in the introduction of motor-boats and vegetable oil crushing machinery at Canton.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Kumung*) 27th inst.

American (*China*) 28th inst.

French (*Tonkin*) 29th inst.

Australian (*Eastern*) 29th inst.

Canadian (*Athletian*) 31st prox.

The M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Toskin* will leave Saigon (for this port on 26th inst., at 9 a.m.

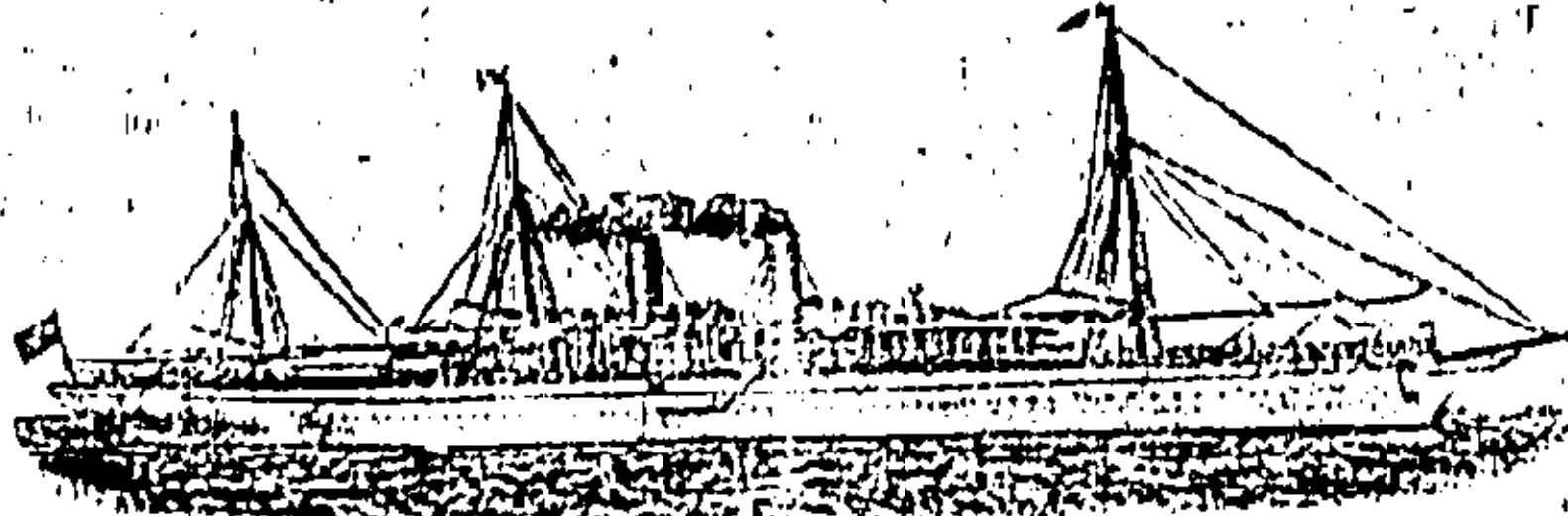






Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

Table with 4 columns: R.M.S., Tons, LEAVE HONGKONG, ARRIVE VANCOUVER. Rows include EMPRESS OF INDIA, ATHENIAN, EMPRESS OF JAPAN, MONTEAGLE, TARTAR, EMPRESS OF CHINA.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New "Palatial" "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, 21st St. Lawrence £60. 1/4 New York £62. Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways £40. £42. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates, of Freight and Passage, apply to HONGKONG, 25th October, 1906. D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Table with 3 columns: For, Steamship, On. Rows include SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SANDAKAN, TIENSIN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 25th October, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

Table with 3 columns: FOR, STEAMSHIP, TO SAIL. Rows include CHINKIANG, CEBU and ILOILO, CHEFOO, TIENSIN and NEWCHANG, NINGPO, NINGPO and SHANGHAI, MANILA, SHANGHAI, MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Hongkong, 25th October, 1906.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried. —All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with 5 columns: Steamship, Tons, Captain, For, Sailing Dates. Rows include ZAFIRO, RUBI.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 20th October, 1906.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Table with 2 columns: Steamship, About. Row includes BRAEMAR.

For Freight and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 16th October, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "RHENANIA," "HABSBURG," "HOHENSTAUFEN" and the "SCANDIA" and "SILESIA." The steamers are specially built for the tropics and have luxurious Passenger accommodation first class. Cabins Amidship, lighted throughout by electricity, cabins fitted with fans. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. Laundry on board. Return ticket issued at reduced rates for two years available, through tickets to be had to London via Havre and to New York via Naples and Hamburg.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TSINGTAU, CHEFOU AND TIENSIN via SHANGHAI.

Table with 4 columns: Steamship, Capt., Date. Rows include RHENANIA, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA, HABSBURG, RHENANIA.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, HAVRE, (LONDON via HAVRE) AND HAMBURG.

Table with 4 columns: Steamship, Capt., Date. Rows include HABSBURG, RHENANIA, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA, SCANDIA, HABSBURG, RHENANIA, HOHENSTAUFEN.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, RHENANIA 1st November. FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, ANDALUSIA 13th November.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.

VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND ADEN.

Taking Cargo at through rates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Oporto, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Trieste, Genoa, Ports in the Levant, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said by the Arabic Persian Service to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

Table with 2 columns: For, Date. Rows include FOR HAVRE and HAMBURG, FOR ANTWERP and HAMBURG, FOR BREMEN and HAMBURG, FOR BREMEN and HAMBURG, FOR BREMEN and HAMBURG, FOR BREMEN and HAMBURG, FOR BREMEN and HAMBURG, FOR BREMEN and HAMBURG, FOR BREMEN and HAMBURG.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship "EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

M.D.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 22nd October, 1906.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship "VEDDO."

Captain Cowley, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 13th November.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about the 15th of November, and will be followed by the Steamship "FLINTSHIRE"

on or about the 20th November.

For Freight and Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 16th October, 1906.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between HONGKONG, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS. Will be sent to VALPARAISO if sufficient inducement.

THE Steamship "KASATO MARU," 6,000 tons.

Captain W. E. C. S. Eilmer, will be despatched as above, middle of December.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.

The above Steamer has splendid Accommodation and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For further information, apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager, York Building. Hongkong, 4th October, 1906.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 25th October, 1906. 100 cts. per \$ Max.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Beef sirloin & prime cut, Corned—Ham, Roast—Shiu, Breast—Ngaui Lam, Soup, Tong Yuk, Steak—Ngaui Yuk Pa, Sirloin—Ngaui Lau, Sausages—Ngaui Yuk Chaung, Bullock's Brains, Tongue fresh—Ngaui Li, Corned—Ham Ngaui Li, Head—Ngaui Tau, Heart—Ngaui Sum, Hump, Salt—Ngaui Kin, Feet—Ngaui Kerk, Kidneys—Ngaui Yiu, Tail—Ngaui Mei, Liver—Ngaui Con, Tripe (undressed)—Ngaui To, Calves' Head and Feet—Ngaui chaitau-keok, Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai, Leg—Yeung Pei, Shoulder—Yeung Shau, Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong, Brains—Chi Kerk, Feet—Chi Kerk, Fry—Chi Chak, Head—Chi Tau, Heart—Chi Sum, Kidneys—Chi Yiu, Liver—Chi Kon, Pork, Chop—Chi Kai Kwai, Corned—Ham Chu Yuk, Fat or Lard—Chu Yau, Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau, Keok, Heart—Yeung Sum, Kidneys—Yeung Yiu, Liver—Yeung Con, Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai, Suet, Beef—Sang Ngaui Yau, Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau, Veal—Ngaui Chai Yuk, Sausages—Ngaui Chai Yuk Tong.

POULTRY.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Chicken—Kai Chai, Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai, Ducks—Ap, Doves—Pan Kau, Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan, Fowls, Canton—Kai, Hainan—Kai Nam Kai, Geese—Ngo, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye, Musk Deer—Wong Keng, Hare—Tu Chai, Partridge—Cheung Koo, Pheasant—Shan Kai, Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup, Hoibow—Hoibow Pak Kup, Quail—Um Chun, Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk, Snipe—Sa Chui, Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung, Hen—Na, Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai, Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai, Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap.

FISH.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Barbel—Ka Yu, Bream—Bin Yu, Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu, Carp—Li Yu, Catfish—Chik Yu, Codfish—Mun Yu, Crabs—Hai, Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu, Dab—Sa Mang Yu, Dace—Wong Mei Lun, Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa, Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu, Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu, Yellow—Wong Sin, Frogs—Tien Kai, Grouper—Sek Pan, Gadus—Pak Kup Yu, Herrings—Tso Pak, Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu, Labrus—Wong Fa Yu, Loach—Wu Yu, Lobsters—Lung Ha, Mackerel—Chi Yu, Monk Fish—Mon Yu, Mullet—Chai Yu, Oysters—Sang Hoo, Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu, Perch—Tau Loo, Pike—Fa Paw Poong, Plaice—Pan Yu, Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong, Pomfret, White—Pak Chong, Prawns—Ming Ha, Ray—Pei Pa Sa, Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung, Roach—Chun Yu, Salmon, (Canton), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu.

FRUITS.

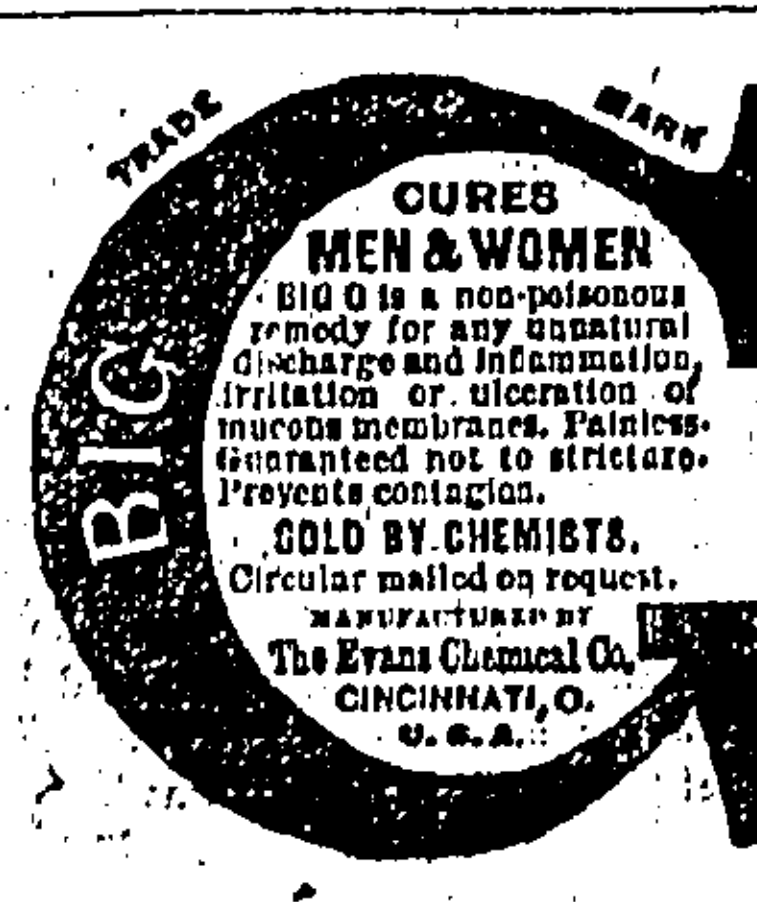
Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Almond—Hung Yau, Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping, Ko, (Cheloo)—Tin Chun Ping, Small—Hoi Tong, Custard—Fan Lai Chi, Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng, Heung Chiu, (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu, Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut, Carambola—Yeung Tou, Cocoanuts—Yeh Ts, Grapes—Sin Tai Ts, Lemons, China—Ning Moong, Amer.—Kun San Ning Moong, Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con, Fresh, Lai Chi, Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong, Mango, Magila—Lui Sung Moong, Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong, Mangosteens, San Chuk Ts, Oranges, (American)—Sang Sheng-Tim Chang, Small—Tai Kut, Mandarin—Tim Kut, Olives—Pak Lam, Passion Fruit, dozen, Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li, (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li, (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li, Peanuts, Fa Sang, Persimmons Large—Hung Chiu, Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung-Poon, Ti Paw-law, 2nd and cooking—Chung-tang, Paw-law, Platams—Tai Chen, Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai, Pomeo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau, Walnuts, Hop Tuo, Green—Sang Hop Tuo.

VEGETABLES, &c.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Rows include Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah, Chi Chai, Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin, Tau, Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi, Pin Tau, Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi, Beans Long—Tau Kok, Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau, Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker, Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker, Brassica—Pak Choi, Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun, Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy, Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau, Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi, Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun, Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi, Fa, Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa, Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa, Carrots—Kam Shun, Celery, Chinese—Jong Kan Choy, Celery, English—Yeung Kan Chai, Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Chai, Chillies Dried—Con Lai Chiu, Red—Hung Fa, Green—Cheng Lai Chiu, Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu, Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa, Hitter Squash—Fu Kwa, Garlic—Suen Tau, Ginger, young—Sun Ts Keung, old—Lo Keung, Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan, Indian Corn—Suk Mai, Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi, Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai, Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai, Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Cho Kho, Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau, Green—Sang Chung, Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau, Japan—Yat Poon, Okroes—Mo Ker, Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai, Gradus Pea, Green Peas—Cheng Tau, Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu, Tsai, Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai, American—Fa Ki, Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai, Macao—Oh Moon, Pumpkin—Toong Kwa, Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai, Rhubarb, Shalots—Con Chung Tau, Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi, Spinach—Yin Choi, Tomatoes—Fan Ker, Taros—Wu Tau, Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak, English—Yeung Low Pak, Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa, Water Cress—Sai Yeung Choi, Caulrops—Lan Kok, Lily Roots—Lin Ngau, Yams—Tai Shu.

C. W. BRETT, Inspector of Markets. The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted. G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary, Sanitary Board.

For Sale.





China,

**A Mail will close for:—**  
**Macao**—Per *Honani*, 26th Oct., 1.15 P.M.  
**Shanghai**—Per *Yingchow*, 26th Oct., 3 P.M.  
**Ningpo**—Per *Kaifong*, 26th Oct., 3 P.M.  
**Chinkiang**—Per *Hangchow*, 26th Oct., 3 P.M.  
**Port Darwin**, Thursday Island, Cook  
 town, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney,  
 Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Mel-  
 bourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per *Empire*, 27th  
 Oct., 11 A.M.  
**Manila**—Per *Zafra*, 27th Oct., 11 A.M.

\* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard,  
† Flagship of Rear-Admiral Bousse, Se  
‡ At the disposal of Rear-Admiral de  
(?) Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Maro

Commander-in-Chief,  
Second-in-Command  
Barolles, Commanding the naval defence of Jeddah.

China,



